



Institute for
European
Environmental
Policy

Climate Change Mainstreaming In 2014-2020 EU Cohesion Policy:





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European
Environmental
Policy

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Environmental Governance Programme

Workshop for regional and environmental authorities

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Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)



- IEEP is an **independent research organisation** concerned with policies affecting the environment in Europe and beyond
 - **Research and consultancy** on the development, implementation and evaluation of environmental and environment-related policies in Europe
 - **Policy advise and intelligence**
 - **Capacity-building**
- Interdisciplinary staff including lawyers and natural and social scientists
- **Key research areas:**
 - Governance (including the reform and greening of EU budget and related funding instruments)
 - Agriculture and land management
 - Biodiversity
 - Climate change and energy
 - Resources use, waste and chemicals
 - Water, marine and fisheries

Outline of presentation



Session 1: [9:00-11:00]

- 1) Climate change – trends, impacts and EU policy**
- 2) EU budget and Cohesion Policy**
- 3) Climate change mainstreaming – overview of EC proposals**
- 4) Terminology explained**
- 5) Implications for PA, OPs and investment projects**

Session 2: [11:30-13:00]

- 1) Examples of options for dedicated investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation**
- 2) Examples of tools and instruments for integrating climate change horizontally**

Session 3: [14:00-16:00]

- 1) Exercise**
- 2) Conclusions and evaluation**



Session 1



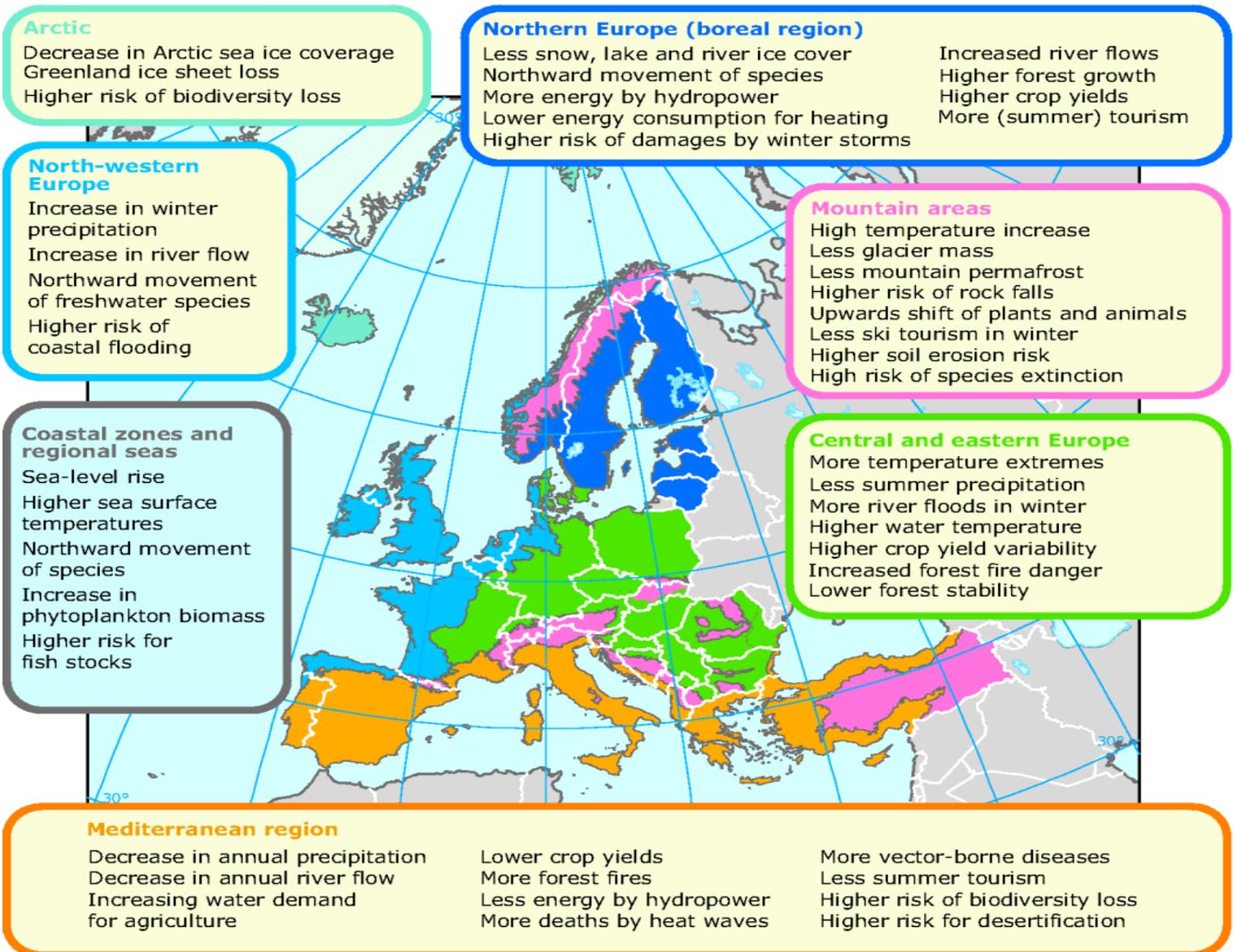
Climate change in the EU

EU climate policy and strategic objectives



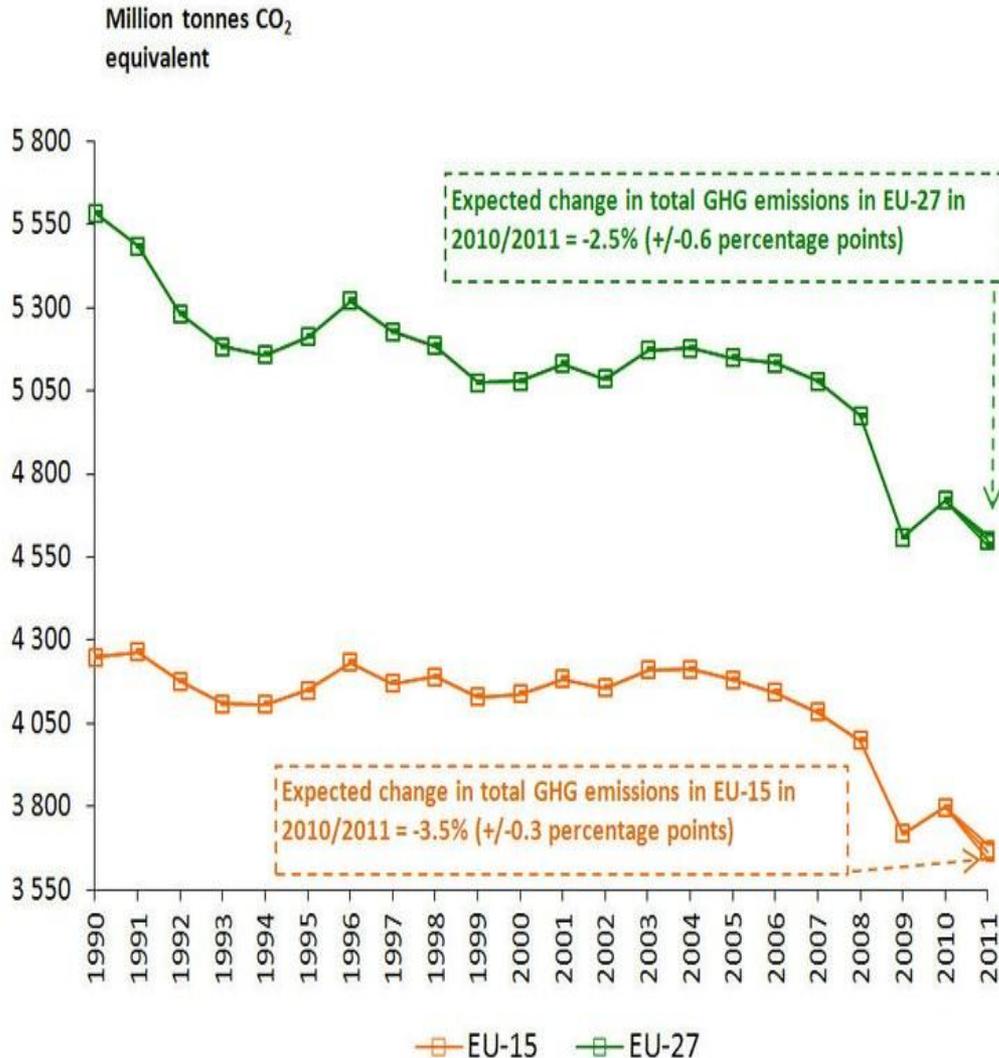
- **EU Climate and energy package**
 - 20-20-20 targets
- **EU White paper on climate change adaptation**
- **Europe 2020 Strategy**
 - Goals: smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
 - Headline targets: *inter alia* 20-20-20 climate and energy targets
- **Resource Efficiency Flagship Initiative**
 - Transition to low-carbon and resource efficient economy
 - Cohesion Policy and sustainable growth
- **2050 Roadmap to a low carbon economy**
 - Reducing domestic emissions by 80-95%
 - Additional €270 billion investments needed or 1.5% of its GDP annually

Climate change trends - impacts



Relevant for Poland

Climate change trends - emissions

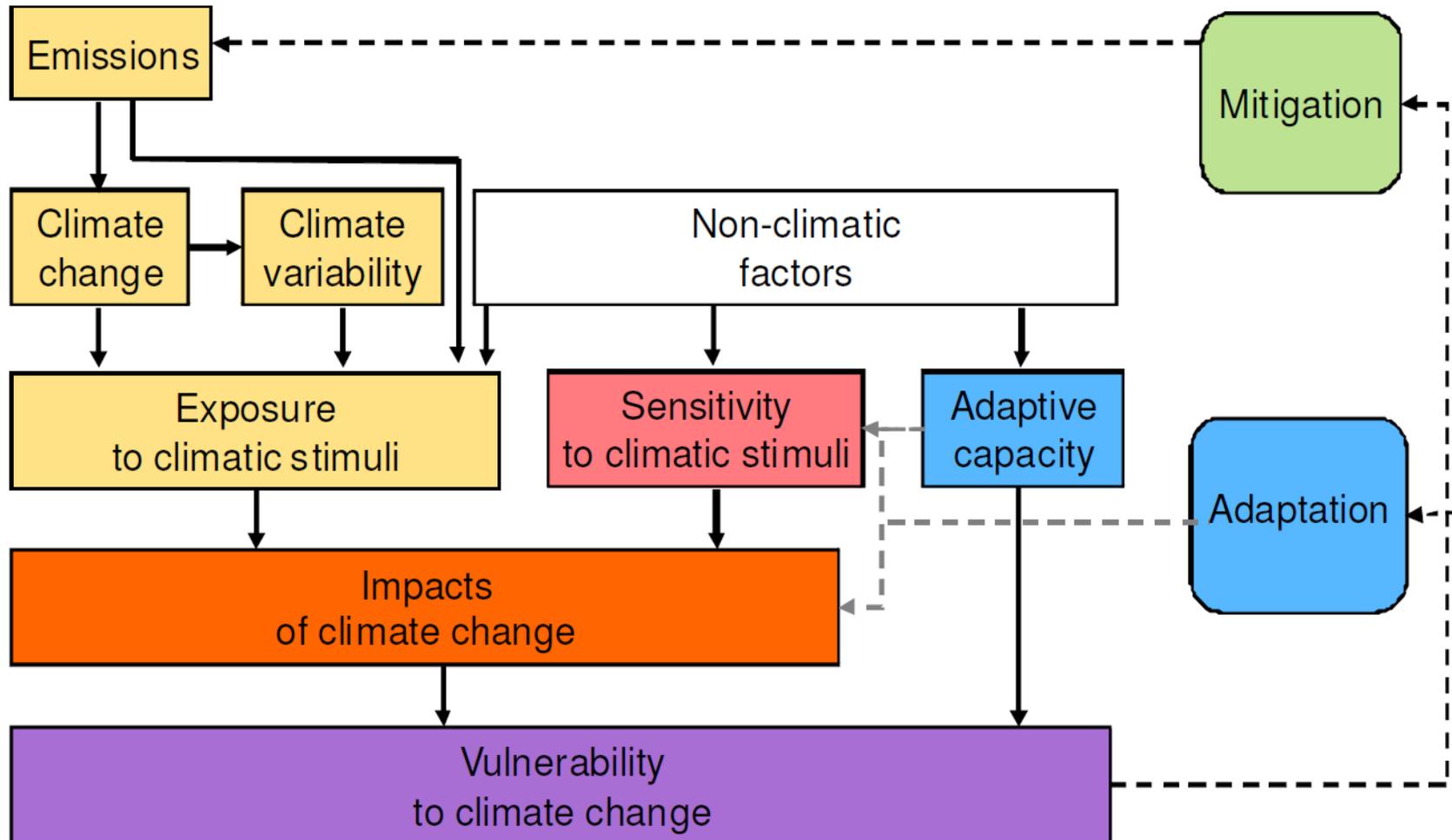


EU is making good progress towards achieving its emission reduction targets by 2020

Challenges still remain in the power generation, transport and buildings sectors

Challenges also remain for long-term reductions to stay below a 2C increase in global temperatures

Mitigation and adaptation are interlinked



Main concepts



Sensitivity: The degree to which a system, receptor or exposure unit would be affected, either adversely or beneficially, by a particular change in climate or climate-related variable

Adaptive capacity: The ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes), to moderate potential damages, take advantage of opportunities, or cope with the consequences.

Vulnerability defines the extent to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. It depends not only on a system's sensitivity but also on its adaptive capacity

What does this mean for Poland?

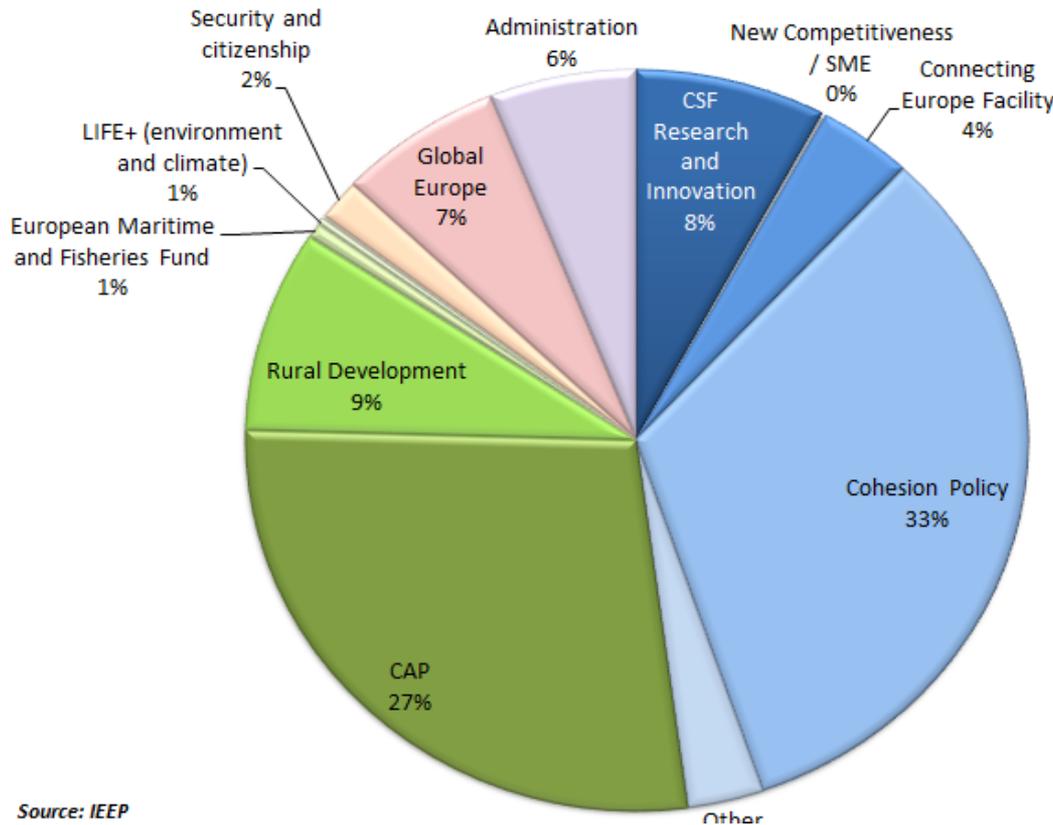


- Projected increase in **temperature** and **precipitation**, as well as **extreme weather** events such as floods
- Impacts are expected to affect key sectors such as **energy**, **buildings and transport** infrastructures as well as **health** and **water**
- Poland is on track with meeting its international and EU **targets** for GHG emission reduction by **2020**
- However, open questions remain for **2030** and **2050**
- Energy systems dependent on **fossil fuels**; the role of **RES** is negligible
- High **energy intensity** of the entire economy (electricity production is the most carbon intensive in EU27)
- Emissions from **transport** have doubled between 1990 and 2009



EU Budget and Cohesion Policy

Scale and scope of proposed 2014-2020 EU MFF



TOTAL = 1 025 billion
1.05% of GNI

- Heading 1: Smart and incl. growth
- Heading 2: Sustainable growth
- Heading 3: Security and citizenship
- Heading 4: Global Europe
- Heading 5: Administration

Source: IEEP

EC proposes that at least 20% of the MFF is allocated to climate related activities, which would mean approximately €200 billion for 2014-2020

EU Cohesion Policy – 2014-2020 (1)



EC proposals on 2014-2020 EU Cohesion Policy:

- Overall budget - **€336 billion** (33% of MFF)
- Retains the main funds: **ERDF, Cohesion** Fund and **ESF**
- Two new **objectives**:
 - 1) Investment for growth and jobs (96% of the total Cohesion Policy)
 - 2) European territorial cooperation
- Improving **strategic orientation** and alignment with **Europe 2020**
- Enforcing **thematic concentration**
- Reinforcing **integrated programming** and territorial cohesion
- Improving **performance** and **result** orientation
- **Simplifying** delivery

EU Cohesion Policy – 2014-2020 (2)

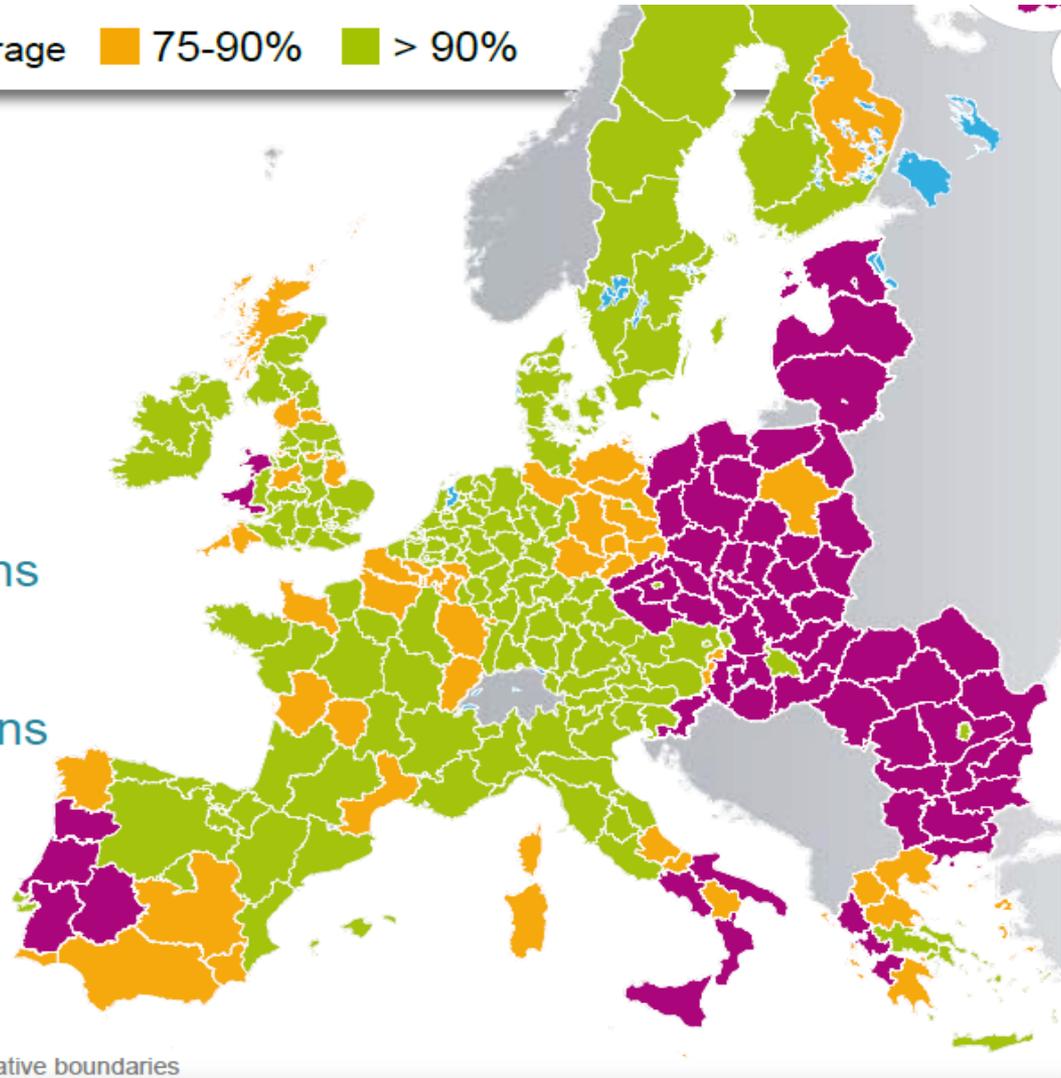


GDP/capita* ■ < 75% of EU average ■ 75-90% ■ > 90%

*index EU27=100

3 categories of regions

- Less developed regions
- Transition regions
- More developed regions



Regional GDP figures: 2006-07-08

GNI figures: 2007-08-09

© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries



Questions for clarification



Climate mainstreaming in EU Cohesion Policy

What role of Cohesion Policy for climate change?



Objective 1:

Cohesion Policy seeks to address economic, social and territorial disparities

- Climate change impacts are expected to be territorially differentiated
- Expected to exacerbate further economic disparities due to losses in key economic sectors
- Climate change investments as economic drivers

Objective 2:

Solidarity with Member States to catch up with EU standards

- Help Member States meet EU's 20/20/20 climate and energy targets
- Help Member States adapt to climate change



What is climate mainstreaming?

Mainstreaming of climate change mitigation / adaptation focuses on the **integration** of climate **concerns** and **responses** into relevant **policies**, **plans** and **programmes** at different **levels of governance**.

Include 2 elements:

- 1) Scaling up **dedicated investment** for adaptation and mitigation
- 2) **Horizontal integration** of climate change



What is climate proofing?

In contrast to mainstreaming, climate proofing refers to the process of **cross-checking** that **all elements** of a **programme** and its **implementation**, including specific **measures** and **projects**, address climate change **issues**.

This involves ensuring that:

- 1) Funding is **resilient** to future climate impacts
- 2) The **carbon intensity** of funding is reduced to the extent possible



Overview of Commission proposals

Mainstreaming climate change in Cohesion Policy (1)



- **Reinforced strategic orientation** - Common Strategic Framework
- **Thematic concentration** - Menu of 11 thematic objectives
 - 1) Strengthening research, technological development and innovation
 - 2) Enhancing access , the use and quality of ICT
 - 3) Enhancing competitiveness of SMEs
 - 4) Supporting the shift towards low-carbon economy in all sectors
 - 5) Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management
 - 6) Protecting the environment, and promoting resource efficiency
 - 7) Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key infrastructures
 - 8) Promoting employment and labour mobility
 - 9) Promoting social inclusions and combating poverty
 - 10) Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning
 - 11) Enhancing institutional capacity and efficient public administration

Mainstreaming climate change in Cohesion Policy (1)



- ***Earmarking***

- relative share of allocations dedicated to specific measure
 - 20% of ERDF allocations to developed and transition regions-> EE&RES
 - 6% of ERDF allocations to less developed regions ->EE&RES
 - 5% of ERDF allocations -> sustainable urban development

- ***Performance framework***

- Priority, targets (for 2022) and milestones (for 2016 and 2018)
- 2017 and 2019 performance reviews
- Performance incentives (5% reserve and/or suspend)

- ***Reporting requirements***

- Include climate change in annual implementation reports

Mainstreaming climate change in Cohesion Policy (3)



- ***Major projects selection***

- Take into account mitigation, adaptation and resilience

- ***Community-led development***

- Opportunities for bottom up initiatives and approach to integrated planning taking climate change into account

- ***Financial engineering and advisory services***

- Financial instruments
- JASPERS



Questions for clarification ?



Implications for the programming process

Climate change in Partnership Agreement



PA - sets out the Member State's strategy, priorities and arrangements for using the CSF Funds in an way to pursue the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Climate change mainstreaming:

- Assess investment needs and risks to / vulnerability of regions/sectors
- Establish an integrated development strategy, including climate change issues
- Set out strategic priorities for climate change and implementation principles
- Engage environmental/climate change authorities and NGOs

Climate change in Operational Programmes



OP is the basic planning document for spending Cohesion Policy funds

Climate change mainstreaming:

- Establish a strategy for achieving EU objectives (including climate)
- Set out objectives, priority axes, investment priorities and corresponding funding allocations for climate
- Set out targets, milestones and indicators (performance framework)
- Include climate considerations in the ex-ante assessment and SEA
- Establish horizontal and implementation principles



Climate change in implementation phase

Launching programs

- Communicating the programme, Set-up of Monitoring Committee, Procurement procedures (tenders, calls); green public procurement

Project preparation

- Assistance to applicants, Project requirements, EIA and Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)

Project evaluation and selection

- Eligibility requirements, Appraisal criteria, Appraisal mechanism

Project implementation

- Technical support to beneficiaries (sustainability manager), On-going monitoring

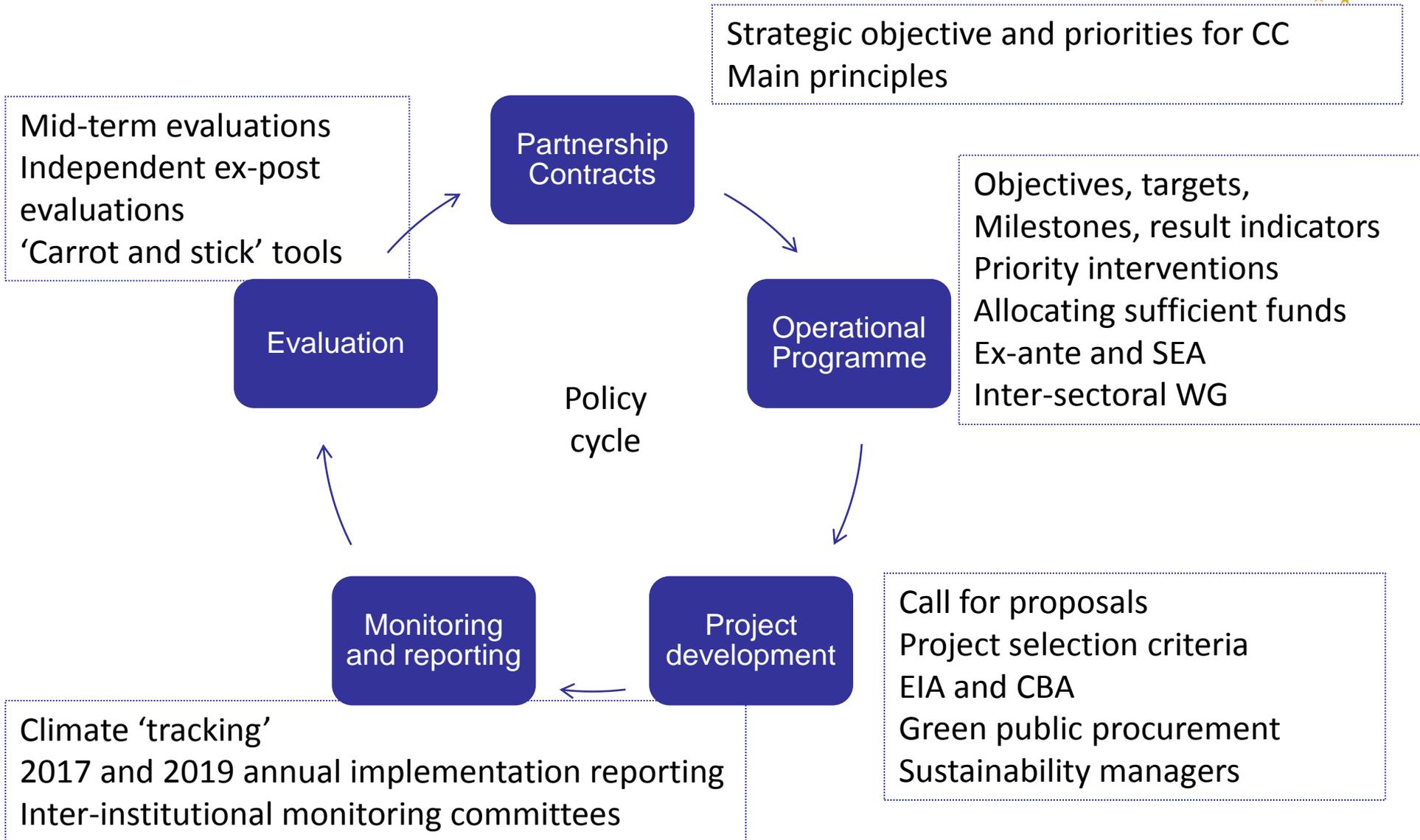
Climate change in monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Explicit requirements on monitoring, reporting and evaluating climate change expenditure, actions and outcomes

Climate change integration:

- Tracking climate change expenditure
- Indicators and milestones for climate change progress in annual implementation reports / thematic evaluations
- Discuss climate change data and progress in Monitoring Committees
- Use rewards mechanisms to stimulate progress and impose penalties in the case of lack of progress

Integration at every stage of the policy cycle



Political uncertainties



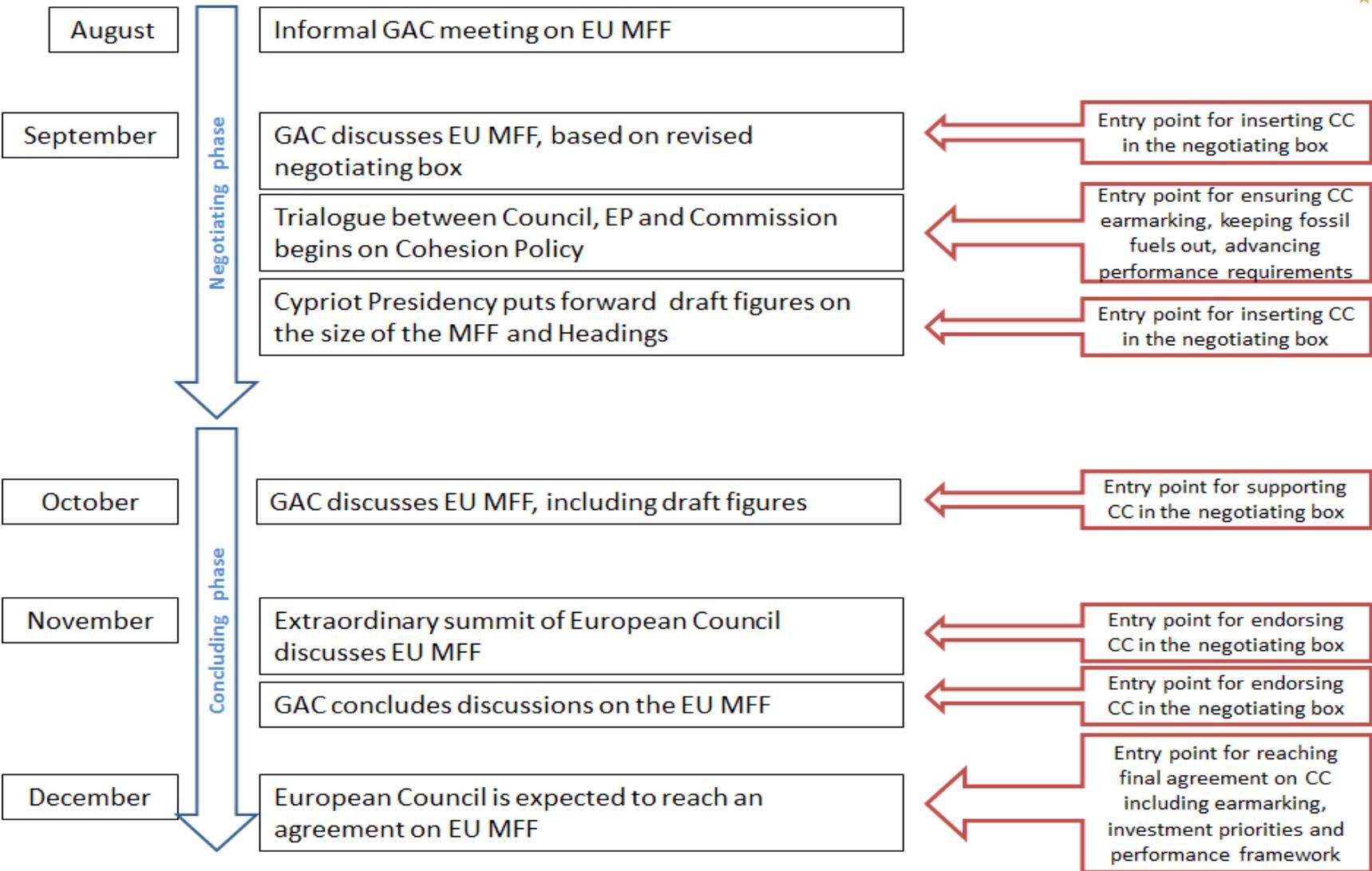
General Affairs Council

- Regular meetings in 2012
- 2 agreements on partial general approach so far
- Higher earmarking for low carbon measures (20-10/12%)
- Wider scope of activities to be counted
- Weaker performance provisions

REGI committee, EP

- Position voted in July
- Higher earmarking for low carbon measures (22-12/15%)
- Wider scope of activities to be counted
- Support for stringent rules on performance
- Climate assessment required

Political timeline



Source: IEEP

Implementation challenges



- The success of mainstreaming strategy will depend on its implementation on the ground
- Issues of administrative capacity, knowledge base and awareness are severe in some MS/regions particularly in CEE
- Climate mainstreaming is often perceived to entail higher administrative costs, which is not necessarily true

Concluding remarks



- Generally, difficult political context of austerity measures and debt crisis
- Member States need to be smart about their expenditure planning
- Turning ‘costs’ to ‘investments’ – tapping potential / exploiting win-wins
- Sometimes conflicting EU objectives (e.g. TEN-T / E and climate)
- Improve alignment and coordination with other national strategic frameworks and EU funding instruments (e.g. ESF, Horizon 2020, LIFE, etc.)
- Use EU funds to leverage additional private financing through innovative financial instruments – JESSICA + new opportunities post-2013
- Balance measures with the need for simplification



Questions for clarification ?



Session 2



What possible investment options for
mitigation and adaptation?

How to make mainstreaming deliver in practice?



- 1) Scaling up dedicated investment
 - Investment options for **mitigation** and **adaptation**

- 2) Instruments for horizontal integration
 - Sustainability manager
 - Climate change in SEA
 - NECATER
 - Climate change in project selection
 - Climate change indicators
 - Climate change tracking

Concluding remarks

Examples of climate change mitigation options (1)



Theme	Mitigation options examples
Infrastructure	Renewable energy generation – solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, etc. Smart grids Railway development Clean urban transport systems Integrated low carbon urban zones Charging points for electric vehicles High efficient co-generation plants and district heating from RES
R&D, innovation	Low carbon technologies, especially related to the EU SET Plan Innovative low carbon products, services and industrial processes Innovative technologies for low-carbon transport Financial products and services for low carbon projects

Examples of climate change adaptation options (2)



Theme	Mitigation option example
Resource management	Energy efficient and renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings Deep renovations Zero-emission and passive housing
Governance	Strategies and action plans for low carbon development at different governance levels Development of assessment tools (carbon footprint, carbon neutrality software, etc.) Development of databases and indicators systems for climate change mitigation

Examples of climate change adaptation options:

Buildings



Climate change Impact	Adaptation option example	Description
Higher average summer temperatures and increased incidence of heat waves	Energy efficient adaptation of homes against heat	Energy efficient cooling systems like passive cooling, based on renewable energies
Patterns of precipitation volatile and uncertain	Protection of buildings to storms and extreme precipitation	Impact resistant building construction and drainage systems
Drought due to changing precipitation patterns	More water-efficient building constructions	Harvesting rainwater and water-efficient design of plumbing

Examples of climate change adaptation options:

Energy



Climate change Impact	Adaptation option example	Description
Hotter summers and extended periods of heat days	Cooling of thermal power plants	Energy efficient cooling systems, like passive cooling, based on renewable energies
Extreme storms	Increasing robustness of transmission grids	Strengthen pylons and lines
Hotter summers and extended periods of heat days	Higher energy efficiency of ventilation systems	Harvesting rainwater and water-efficient design of plumbing

Examples of climate change adaptation options: Health



Climate change Impact	Adaptation option example	Description
Higher average summer temperatures and increased incidence of heat waves	Energy efficient cooling of hospitals	Energy efficient cooling systems, like passive cooling, based on renewable energies
Higher average summer temperatures and increased incidence of heat waves	Heat warning systems	Weather forecasts to predict heat situations
Hotter summers and extended periods of heat days	Additional care and support of vulnerable citizens through health infrastructure (workers, buildings)	Cool rooms in public buildings

Examples of climate change adaptation options:

Transport



Climate change Impact	Adaptation option example	Description
Damages from flash floods and extreme precipitation	Retrofitting existing road infrastructure concerning increased precipitation	Upgrade and maintenance of drainage.
Higher average summer temperatures and increased incidence of heat waves	Adaptation of rail infrastructure to heat and temperature change heat warning systems	Adjustment of maximum temperature that rails
Increase in the frequency of extreme weather events	Retrofitting existing infrastructure of shipping concerning extreme events	Structures built from ocean shore (in coastal engineering) or from bank (in rivers)
Increase in the frequency of extreme weather events	Adequate design and maintenance of bridges and tunnels	increase in frequency of maintenance works

Examples of climate change adaptation options:

Water



Climate change Impact	Adaptation option example	Description
Damages from flooding	River restoration (buffer zone), restoration of wetlands	Increasing the flow capacity of the river system
Higher average summer temperatures and increased incidence of heat waves	Installation and retrofitting of environmental infrastructures to prevent natural disasters	Adjustment of the maximum temperature that rails
Increase in the frequency of extreme weather events	Additional rain overflow basins to adapt sewage system against flooding, enhancing water storage capacity of reservoirs	Structures built from ocean shore (in coastal engineering) or from bank (in rivers)
Increase in the frequency of extreme weather events	Adequate design and maintenance of bridges and tunnels	Storm water retention reservoirs could be built

Invest in 'soft' measures



Theme	Soft option example
Institutional capacity and implementing structures	Awareness and training courses Development of new skills Inter-institutional structures New positions or job descriptions External experts
Knowledge base	Development of maps, analysis of damage costs and investment needs Technical studies and external evaluations Cooperation with research institutions Exchange of information and good practices with other regions
Technical base	The development, collection, analysis and presentation of information and data related to climate change Indicator and data sets Monitoring and reporting systems

Focus on promoting synergies between mitigation and adaptation



Guiding principles

- 1) Prioritise mitigation activities that help to reduce pressure on the natural resources;
- 2) Include vulnerability to climate change as one of the risks to be analysed in mitigation activities;
- 3) Prioritise mitigation activities that enhance local adaptive capacity;

Examples:

- Energy efficient adaptation of homes against heat (e.g. passive cooling systems)
- Green roofs and urban greenery

Avoiding maladaptation / carbon harmful measures



Guiding principle:

1) Avoid investments that can have a counter productive effect on environmental / climate change objectives

Examples:

- Creating artificial snow to cope with reduced amount of snow for supporting winter tourism
- Construction of desalination plants to cope with water scarcity
- Building a wind power generator in nature sensitive area
- Promoting carbon intensive technologies (energy and transport) that can lock-in the country for decade into carbon-intensive paths of development



What instruments and mechanisms for horizontal integration of climate change?

Environmental Sustainability Manager (South West England Operational Programme)



The South West England OP and the introduction of Environmental Sustainability Manager with the following responsibilities:

- Working with beneficiaries in the pre-approval stage to raise their environmental awareness;
- Assessing applications to determine if projects have taken adequate account of environmental impacts;
- Championing new projects with an environmental focus such as the low carbon grant programme for businesses, the domestic energy efficiency scheme and the deep geothermal scheme. This has collectively resulted in a pipeline of activity that if achieved will result in £40-50million worth of investment;
- Liaising across programmes to ensure synergy and complementarity; and
- Ensuring that different advisory groups such as the Programme Monitoring Committee are up to date on progress and new developments.

Mainstreaming climate change through SEA in Cohesion Policy



- Strengthen consideration of climate change impacts
- Adapt the SEA to correspond better to OP scope
- On-going SEA as a parallel process to programming
- Review SEA on a regular basis (e.g. bi-annual)
- SEA monitoring indicators linked to general OP reporting systems
- SEA can contribute to project selection and prioritisation criteria
- SEA can also consider positive impacts
- SEA can contribute to the development of PA and OP objectives

Example: Ongoing SEA in Piemonte OP



- Ongoing monitoring/assessment with effective feedback mechanism
- Ongoing SEA not limited to single measures but evaluates the whole programme
- Extensive involvement of government officials
- Evaluator involved from beginning and throughout programming phase.

Example: SEA and Project Selection Criteria in the Central Baltic IVA Programme



How environmental considerations were integrated in the programme becomes relevant mainly during the stage when projects will be approved and monitored. The SEA provides following guidelines on project selection criteria:

- Applicant to assess possible environmentally significant aspects of the project based on regional challenges and programme content.
- Applicant to assess possibilities to strengthen positive impacts or mitigate negative impacts of project
- Where several similar projects are competing for resources, the project with most positive environmental impacts is preferred
- Programme monitoring system covers environmental impacts and project developers report continuously on positive as well as negative impacts. The indicators that will be requested for monitoring are already be described in the application form and linked to SEA.

Example: SEA and Project Selection Criteria in Southern Finland OP



Applicant assess environmental impacts of project proposal (environmentally neutral (0), environmentally beneficial (+ or ++) or environmentally harmful (-)): **Categories assessed cover broadly those of the SEA:**

- **Impacts on climate change** (improving energy efficiency, increasing use of renewable energy, mitigating risks of climate change, reducing amount of fossil CO2 emissions)
- **impacts on emissions** (water, soil and air)
- **impacts on production and consumption** (reducing amount of waste, waste re-use and recycling, energy and material efficiency, use of local renewable raw materials and services);
- **impacts on the natural and built environment** (landscape, cultural environment, biodiversity, Natura 2000 sites)
- **impacts on people** (living conditions and attractiveness of living areas, health)
- **impacts on transport** (curbing increase of private car traffic, reducing need of shipping, improving logistic and percentage of public transport)
- **impacts on research and training** (environmental technology, use of environmental management systems and environmental knowhow and awareness);

Example: Weighting of environmental selection criteria in Southern Finland OP



Programme	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priorities 4 and 5	Weight
Southern Finland	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	17 %
Western Finland	1/10	2/12	3/8	0/10	7 %
Eastern Finland	0/9	0/7	1/5	-	2 %
Northern Finland	0/8	0/11	0/5	-	0 %

Does weighting of environmental selection criteria have an Impact?

Percentage and number of environmentally positive projects (in brackets) funded by the end of 2009 based on the annual implementation report.

Programme	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4 and 5
Southern Finland	11 % (26)	29 % (14)	46 % (46)	43 % (18)
Western Finland	9 % (60)	14 % (29)	45 % (56)	24 % (2)
Eastern Finland	3 % (37)	8 % (35)	33 % (64)	
Northern Finland	4 % (45)	11 % (35)	42 % (87)	

Examples of climate change mitigation indicators



Case study	Indicator	Indicator's purpose
Basse-Normandie	CO ₂ emissions	Information on CO ₂ emissions of projects financed
South West UK OP	CO ₂ emissions	Indicator measures reduced carbon intensity
OP of Southern Finland	CO ₂ emissions	Indicator measures emissions from energy production and industry. Part of SEA monitoring.
OP of Southern Finland	Proportion of projects reducing greenhouse gases	Measures proportion of projects (based on funding), which reduce greenhouse gases.
Basque Country (Spain)	Energy consumption of households	Indicator used to measure energy use by households and businesses at regional level.
Northern Ireland OP	Capacity of renewable energy production	Indicator measures renewable energy production in MWh.
Covenant of Mayors approach in Barcelona	Consumption of renewable energy	Indicator measures consumption of renewable energy over total energy consumption.
Covenant of Mayors approach in Barcelona	CO ₂ emissions from Transport	Indicator measures CO ₂ emissions generated by transport sector.
Piemonte OP (Italy)	Resources invested in production of energy from renewable sources in SME	Indicator measures resources invested (in Euros) to incentivise self-production of energy from renewable sources in SMEs

Indicators for risk prevention and management in ERDF Proposal 2014-2020



Proposed common indicators for measuring progress on risk prevention and management in the proposed ERDF regulation for 2014-2020		
	Unit	Name
Risk prevention and management	Persons	Population benefiting from flood protection measures
	Persons	Population benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures

Example: Examples of potential climate change adaptation indicators



Examples of indicators for specific adaptation options		
Adaptation option	Output indicator	Result indicator
Heat-resistant asphalt and adjustment of maintenance	Km of new road with heat-resistant asphalt	Volume of passenger and freight traffic to benefit from better and resilient roads
Retrofitting existing road infrastructure concerning increased precipitation (e.g. increasing drainage system)	Km of road retrofitted for increased precipitation	Number of years for which road infrastructure will last, based on current projected climate impacts.
Adaptation of rail infrastructure to heat and temperature change	Km of rail infrastructure adapted to increased temperatures	Volume of passenger and freight traffic to benefit from better and resilient rails

Example: Necater, a carbon proofing tool designed for regional investment programmes



- All French OPs comply with the principle of carbon neutrality
- Assess the overall neutrality of a set of projects in various sectors in terms of GHG emissions
- Actions in favour of energy control, renewable energies and waste to compensate emissions of industrial activities and road freight
- Used only for regional OPs but could be adapted to sectoral OPs
- Project allocations are to be quantified ex ante and can be amended during the implementation stage
- Only suitable for climate change mitigation projects

Climate change tracking



- Commission proposed 'climate change tracking' as one mechanism for climate change mainstreaming
- Its aim is to improve the transparency and accountability of climate change expenditure by designing a systems for classifying and reporting climate change expenditure
- This is related to the implementation of article 8 (horizontal principles) and article 44 (annual implementation reports)

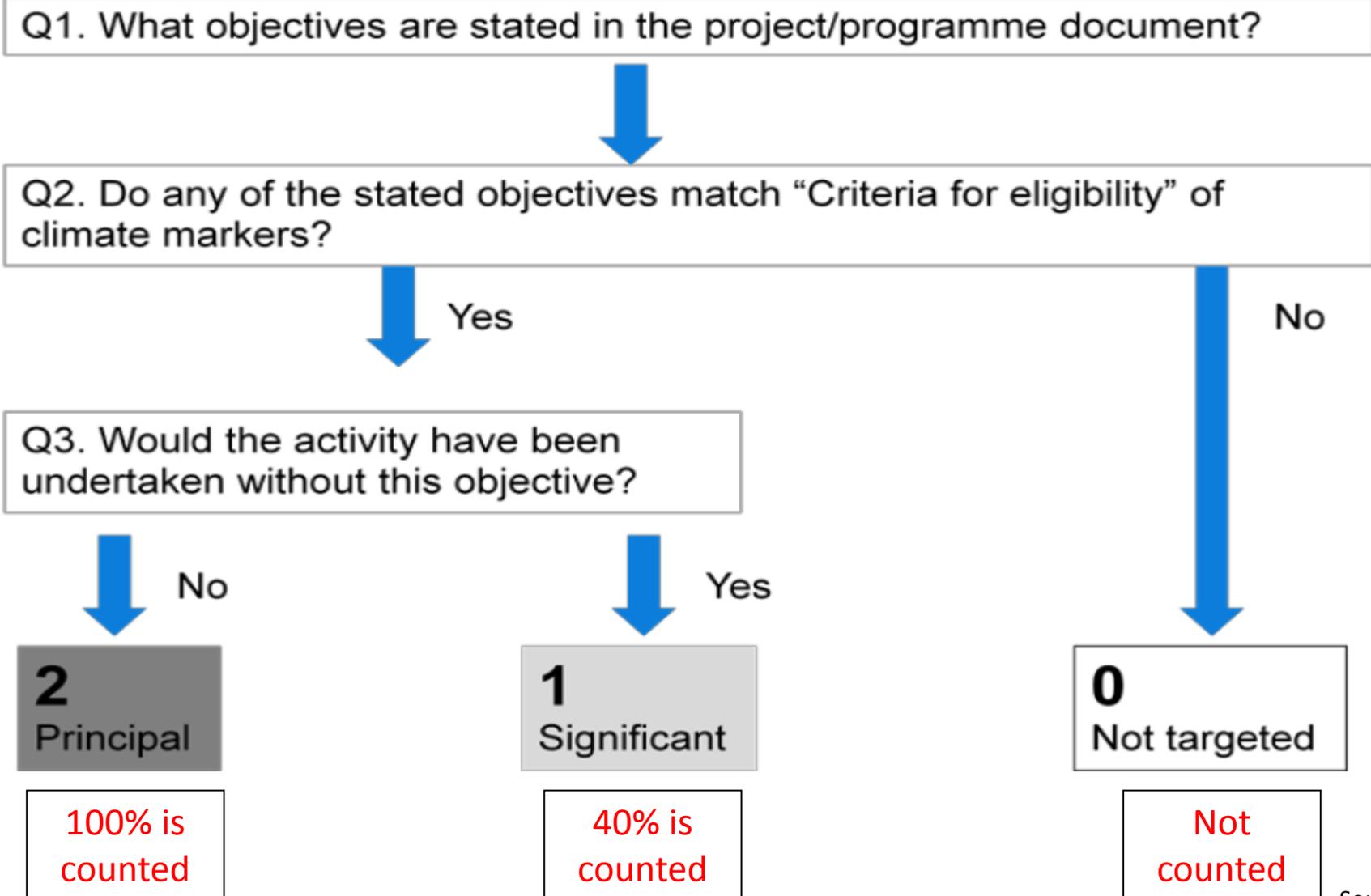
Tracking climate expenditure



Climate change	Definition
Mitigation	An activity should be classified as climate change if it contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.
Adaptation	Climate adaptation activity is one that intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.

- **Climate related only**, which will be counted fully (ie 100 per cent as climate expenditure);
- **Significantly climate related**, which will be counted partially (ie 40 per cent as climate expenditure); and
- **Not climate related**, which will not be counted (0 per cent climate expenditure).

How to apply Rio Markers



Exemplification



Activity 1: Climate related only

If an activity aims to **limit anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions** through switching from a coal-fired power plant to cleaner energy sources including a mix of geothermal, hydro-electric and solar power, it means that climate change mitigation is a primary motivation for undertaking this activity, and **therefore should be counted as 100%**

Activity 2: Significantly climate related

If an activity aims to provide **access to safe and reliable energy services** as a means of achieving social and economic development and only one component of the activity is supposed to support end users in obtaining access to reliable and cleaner energy services, then energy provision is the primary objective whereas climate change mitigation is a secondary objective. **It should be counted as 40%.**



Session 3

Group exercise



- **Split into two groups**
 - 1) **Regional OP**
 - 2) **Sectoral OP – Infrastructure and environment**
- **45 minutes**
- **Objective: prepare an implementation strategy for climate change mainstreaming in your OP**

Group exercise



Discuss the following questions:

- 1) What information needs /guidance for climate change mainstreaming for preparing OP?
- 2) What objectives and priorities for intervention?
- 3) What tools / mechanisms for horizontal integration - procedures, institutional approaches, etc.?
- 4) What potential barriers and challenges?

Additional information sources



Strategies and instruments for climate proofing EU budget (IEEP)

http://www.ieep.eu/assets/782/Climate_proofing_EU_budget.pdf

Cohesion Policy and Sustainable Development (IEEP)

http://www.ieep.eu/assets/910/CP_and_SD_Final_Synthesis_Report.pdf

Instruments for environmental and climate change mainstreaming in Cohesion Policy (IEEP)

http://www.ieep.eu/assets/916/Supporting_Paper_5_Task_7_October_2011_.pdf

Case studies with good practices (IEEP)

<http://www.ieep.eu/work-areas/biodiversity/2012/05/cohesion-policy-and-sustainable-development-case-studies-supporting-paper-4>

Green Infrastructure options (IEEP)

http://www.ieep.eu/assets/898/Green_Infrastructure_Implementation_and_Efficiency.pdf

Climate change adaptation in urban areas (EEA)

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/urban-adaptation-to-climate-change>



Thank you!

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For more information about IEEP's work on greening the post-2013 EU budget and Cohesion Policy, please visit:

<http://www.ieep.eu/work-areas/governance/k/cohesion-policy/>